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[a1342]

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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905. [133]

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [1391]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [61]

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63, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 31st September, 1903. [222]

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [52]

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [185]

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Hongkong 28th November, 1902. [100]

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [a37]

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

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Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [101]

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Hongkong, 10th June 1902. [a1061]

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [84]

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MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European  
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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong  
One steamer (s.s. *Heungshan*), daily to and  
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[a241]

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[a1347]



## INTIMATION

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications should be inserted. Letters for extra copies of JAPANESE PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. P.O. Box, 39. Telephone No. 12.

## DEATHS.

On 14th inst. at Government Civil Hospital, Mr. PAUL BREWSTER, aged 48 years. Deeply regretted. (145)

On 15th June, FRANCISCO C. COLLACO, late Inspector of Boats and Junks, Hongkong, aged 68. Deeply regretted. (146)

GRAND OFFICE: 14, DE VERA ROAD ST. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16th, 1905.

There are indications that we are to be treated to a repetition of open wrangling over Chinese territory. The "open door" policy is said to be in a critical state of collapse; and the dismemberment of China is the real "yellow peril" of to-day. The most striking evidence of the approaching turmoil is to be found in the Anglo-American distrust of Germany in China. A recent number of the *American Asiatic* had a leading article so vigorously worded that it was quite unsuitable for republication here. The *Times* is also taking up the theme of the iniquity of our Teutonic neighbours of Shantung; and while its Shanghai correspondent does not let himself go quite in the American manner, we notice there was sufficient feeling back of his two-column communication to obscure the calm, judicial tone we used to find in the conservative pages of our London contemporary. It begins by suggesting, by means of quotation marks, that Germany's tenure of Kiaochow is on something other than lease; and goes on to allege that the further "so-called" concession (of railway and mining rights set out in the additional articles to the Convention) were gracefully made by China with the mailed fist in close proximity to her defenceless head. We do not for a moment deny that it was so; but may we not suggest that most of the concessions yielded by China were granted in anything but a spasmodic fashion of affection for the Foreign recipients? It seems to us scarcely fair to harp too

much on the "mailed fist," when we well know that before all other concessions there was a poorly concealed clenched hand or waving sword. The *Times* talks of "German absolutism over the entire province of Shantung," which seems to us no greater matter for German shame than is British-American shilly-shallying in other directions where relations with China are concerned. It is quite possible that all this strong feeling and stronger talk is a result of a growing conviction that the "open door" policy is open nonsense. It is heretical to say so to-day, perhaps; but we claim no gift of prophecy while recording our opinion that the time is coming when that policy will be regretted. However, there is a danger in premature action, and we had better confine immediate attention to the consideration of German policy as viewed by the Teutophobes, anxious or otherwise. We read, for instance, that "in the light of history" since the treaty of Shimoda (1855), there "can be but little doubt that the subsequent seizure of strategic bases on the coast of China was agreed upon by Russia, Germany, and France," when those Powers sent their joint notice to quit to Japan, "though eighteen months elapsed before the murder of two German missionaries afforded the pretext for the seizure of Kiaochow." Here again there seems to be a dangerous use of dangerous words. Why "pretext," more than "reason"? It would seem just as fair to suggest that Germany waited and watched fifty-seven years for her "pretext," after Great Britain's seizure of Hongkong. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S recent definition of a sphere of influence as "a sphere of no influence" is witty but unsatisfying. There seems to be a need for a definite understanding as to what we really mean when we claim a sphere of influence. Is it a sphere to which we maintain an "open door" after we have first obtained all we wanted; or what? The question is provoked by the *Times*' discovery that Germany's purpose in Shantung is that of "establishing something more than a sphere of influence." We find it hard to see where Shantung is less a sphere of influence than is the Yangtze valley. If Great Britain is to plume herself on her virtuous refusal to deny equal opportunities to other nations, where is her sphere of influence? The *Times* says that the British Government's policy in this question of . . . sphere of influence in China has afforded a lamentable exhibition of bluster, wobble, and collapse. There is no immediate occasion to quarrel with that. Granting it, why is Germany to be scolded for knowing her own work, without any of that "wobbling"? There may be keen intellects able to understand how to reconcile an "open door" in a "sphere of interest"; but it would be a kindness to make it clear how it is to be done. As we regard it, Russia was too frankly cynical, and failed. Great Britain was unfrankly optimistic, and has fallen between the two stools of absolute Chinese integrity and British interests. Germany was neither. Germany was merely diplomatic, took her sphere of interest, and took steps to assure her interest in that sphere. German success, no doubt, accounts for much of this chagrin. As it is, Mr. HAY's pretty "open door" doctrine of five years ago promises to pull down a very horned nest of trouble, for Germany seems to draw a fine distinction between an open door in its sphere through which all other foreigners may trade, and a still wider door through which the said foreigners might wish to meddle in the development of her leased sphere. Thus on February 19th, 1900, the Berlin Foreign Office stated:

"The Imperial Government has from the beginning not only a settled, but also practically carried on to the fullest extent in its Chinese possessions, absolute equality of treatment of all nations with regard to trade, navigation, and commerce. The Imperial Government entertains no thought of departing in the future from this principle, which at once excludes any prejudicial or disadvantageous commercial treatment, &c."

And Article IV. of the Supplement to the German-China Convention of 1898 says:

"If at any time the Chinese should form schemes for the development of Shantung, for the execution of which it is necessary to obtain foreign capital, the Chinese Government, or whatever Chinese may be interested in such schemes, shall in the first instance, apply to German capitalists. Application shall also be made to German manufacturers for the necessary machinery and materials before the manufacturers of any other Power are approached. Should German capitalists or manufacturers decline to take up the business the Chinese shall then be at liberty to obtain money and materials from sources of other nationality than German."

Whether the "opportunities" at Kiaochow are equal or not, a large number of Japanese firms appear to find them satisfactory. The reason why Britons do not test them is probably as much owing to the uncertainty as to what is to happen in the future as to anything else. To insist upon strict observance of her sphere of influence

in the Yangtze would have been a plain, practicable policy for Great Britain. To lie back, and confine herself to the negative policy of declaring the immorality of all spheres of influence, was to stultify herself. It seems now too late to withdraw her claim that was never firmly established, and to expect that Germany will withdraw her claims to interests that she seems to have only too firmly established. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* seems to consider that Japan fought for the integrity of China; but it was the integrity of Japan that seemed immediately in question; and we certainly do not expect that, even with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan will be anxious to insist upon the complete restoration of "China's sovereign rights throughout the empire."

Four more plague fatalities yesterday make the total 158.

The manufacturers of proprietary medicines in the United Kingdom have decided to refuse to deposit as required by the recently-passed New Zealand law, the formulae of their compounds with New Zealand officials. They are all ceasing to export their medicines to New Zealand, and are cancelling all their advertising.

The authorities are taking active measures to prevent the rubbish dumping habit, which appears to have been growing of late. A coolie, who was caught in the act of dumping building refuse on Crown land at the junction of Pokfulam Road and High Street, West Point, was charged before Mr. P. A. Hazell at the Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Sanitary Inspector Frith, with the offence, and as a reminder that he must desist from this practice. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

By kind permission of the Commander of Police, the string band will play the following programme of music at the Macao Hotel, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday next, 17th June.

March	"Postman's"	Sutton
Overture	"Tangled"	Rosini
Waltz	"Paul Jones"	Cote
Selection	"Pavane"	Couper
Intermezzo	"Zanone"	Hofeld
Waltz	"Cavalier Rustic"	Macgillivray
Polka	"Forest Song"	Weber
	"In the Lullaby"	Hofeld

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., and Officers 124th Baluchis, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Services Recreation Club, Kowloon today, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):

March Two steps: "Rays in the Air" William Raymond

Dance: "Old Tapestry" William Raymond

Song: "Hushen" A. A. N. Jones

Selection: "Reminiscences of Tosti" John Pongour

Valce: "The Officers" C. C. Cote

Gavotte: "Ashley" J. A. Kappay

The religious feast of St. Anthony will take place at Macao on Sunday next, the 18th instant. In the morning there will be the Pontifical High Mass, following immediately after by the ceremony of the blessing of the meal for 300 poor by the Bishop of Macao. The principal attractions take place in the evening. At 4 o'clock the usual procession will be held, and at night there will be illuminations, fireworks and other surprises. A bazaar will be held at the same time in the *Largo de Camoes*, near the St. Anthony Church. Besides the Macao regimental band, the orchestra of the *Sociedade Philharmonica* of Hongkong have kindly consented to play during the evening.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Aitken and Officers, the band of the 119th Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, this (Friday) evening:

March: "H.M.S. Campdown" Claude Selection

Waltz: "Dandy Dan" Slaughter

Valce: "Lullaby" J. A. N. Jones

Overture: "La Pomme de Nuremberg" Adam

March: "La Comtesse" J. A. N. Jones

Serenade: "Merrie England" German Extra

Solo: "China" Jones

Song: "Good Night" Kueken

Menu: Hors d'Oeuvre—Olives on Toast. Soup—Cream Chowder, Consomme, Vermicelli. Fish—Baked Rolled Fish. Entrees—Chicken Cutlets and Tomato Sauce, Rats-de-foie-gras on Aspic, Grilled Fillet of Beef, Piquant Sauce. Joint—Roast Saddle of Mutton, Baked Capon, Boiled York Ham, Curry—Curry, Lobster, salad. Mixed Salad. Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Roast Potatoes, Cabbage, Green Peas. Sweets—Sweet Pudding, Vanilla Ice Cream, Finger Cakes. Fruits in season. Tea and Coffee.

## DEATH OF MR. F. C. COLLACO.

A well-known Government servant has died suddenly at Hongkong. Mr. F. C. Collaco, Inspector of junks, stationed at the Harbour Office, succumbed yesterday to cholera. On Wednesday he was on duty at the Harbour Office, and in excellent spirits. He is supposed to have bought and eaten some peaches from the fruit market near by, and when he went home in the evening had an attack of cholera. Yesterday morning a doctor was sent for, but was unable to avert the fatal termination of the disease. Mr. Collaco leaves a widow to mourn his loss at Hongkong, and two grown-up children, a boy and a girl, at Bangkok. He was 38 years old, and in two years would have been entitled to his pension, having entered Government Service here in 1878. He used to be in charge of the signal station at the Peak.

## THE DESTROYERS AT HONGKONG.

The destroyers at Hongkong will effect what necessary repairs are required, after which, accompanied by the torpedo depot ship *Heda*, (Capt. Charlton) the fleet of destroyers will proceed North to Wei-hai-wei, according to present arrangements.

## TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

## RUSSIAN REFORM.

A COMPREHENSIVE MAGNA CHARTA.

\*LONDON, 14th June.

The Tsar in Council has now finally approved the appointment of a representative legislative assembly. The civic equality of the Jews is to be recognised. The emancipation of Finland is decreed.

In Poland, the Baltic provinces, and the Caucasus, the native languages are no longer to be officially discouraged. Education is not to be withheld from the masses; but, on the contrary, is to be compulsory as in England. The adherents of all religions within the Empire are to be free to worship in their own way.

## THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, 15th June.

In one particular at least, the report of Russian reforms was too optimistic.

The Jews are specifically excluded from representation on the Russian Legislative Assembly.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSARIAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, 15th June.

The report of the military committee of enquiry concerning the alleged maladministration of the commissariat department in South Africa during the Boer War is published.

It declares that the charges of wholesale jobbery were justified; and strongly condemns the responsible officers.

There was reason to believe that in order to cover the losses, documents were destroyed.

The Committee holds Colonel Morgan responsible for the grave scandals arising from his civilian brother's connection with the contractors.

It recommends that a more searching enquiry be made.

## EXEUNT DELCASSE.

LONDON, 15th June.

It is announced that M. Rouvier, who succeeded M. Delcassé as French Foreign Minister, will retain the office permanently.

## GREAT BRITAIN AVOIDS MOROCCO TROUBLE.

LONDON, 15th June.

Great Britain has refused an invitation to take part in the Morocco conference.

## GUN ACCIDENT ON "MAGNIFICENT"

LONDON, 15th June.

The explosion of a gun on H.M.S. *Magnificent* injured eighteen of the crew.

## GARDEN PARTY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, 15th June.

Six thousand guests were entertained at a garden party at Windsor yesterday.

## SWEDISH KING A BRITISH ADMIRAL.

LONDON, 15th June.

King Oscar II of Sweden has been made an Honorary Admiral of the British Navy.

\*Delayed in transmission.

## THE WAR.

[DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

## BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY RUSSIANS.

A CASE FOR ANOTHER ENQUIRY.

CARGO INNOCENT.

SINGAPORE, 15th June.

The crew of the British steamer *St. Kilda*, sunk by the Russian volunteer cruiser *Dnieper*, state that they were overhauled during the afternoon of June 4th, sixty miles north of Hongkong.

The *Dnieper* made a rigorous search, but found nothing incriminating.

The cargo included rice and cotton, consigned to private persons in Japan.

The Russians helped themselves to whatever they fancied, rummaging all that day and part of the night through the cargo.

They also opened the mail sacks, and perused all the mails for Japan.

The crew were taken on board the *Dnieper*, which then sank the *St. Kilda* with torpedoes, and several shells.

The *Dnieper* cruised towards Java, and meeting the Dutch steamer *Flores*, signalled her and transferred the crew of the *St. Kilda* to her.

There are forty of them here, and all complain of the high-handed behaviour of the Russians towards them.

Official enquiries are being made, and their evidence is to be taken.

\*The consignees of the *St. Kilda* do not know until yesterday that anything was amiss. Messrs. Bradley & Co., the agents, interrogated yesterday, had nothing to add. It seems certain, however, that the Russians have made another *Hipsany* "mistake" in sinking this vessel.

The *St. Kilda*'s cargo has been roughly valued at £40,000, to say nothing of the value of the steamer. The rice was mostly shipped by Chinese merchants at Hongkong, a great part being uninsured against war risks. The *St. Kilda*, Capt. Jones, was built by Messrs. Macmillan & Sons, of Dumbarton, in 1891, her owners being Messrs. Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, and local charterers Messrs. Bradley & Co.

## BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY THE "DNEIPER."

\*LONDON, 14th June.

The British steamer *St. Kilda* has been sunk by the Russian converted cruiser *Dnieper*. The officers of the *St. Kilda* were made prisoners.

## PEACE PROSPECT FADING.

LONDON, 15th June.

Telegrams from Washington indicate that President Roosevelt is less hopeful of peace than he was some days ago.

## ESPIONAGE IN JAPAN.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN FOUND GUILTY.

Kobe, 15th June.

The Japanese preliminary court of investigation has found Captain Bougouin guilty of the charge of espionage.

His stepson, Mr. Strange, was acquitted.

## HEAVY FIGHTING.

\*LONDON, 14th June.

It is reported from Gunchuling that heavy fighting has taken place, and that the Russians have been everywhere repulsed.

[PRIVATE WIRE]

## "TETARTOS" SUNK OFF TSINGTAU.

VELTREVEDEN (BATAVIA), 14th July.

The s.s. *Tetartos* was sunk by the Russian cruiser *Dion* on 29th May in Latitude 36 North, Longitude 122 East, on account of coal-trouble. The crew arrived at Veltrevreden all well.

[The above was received by Messrs. Siemens & Co. The *Tetartos* had a cargo of railway sleepers and timber, shipped at Otarn for Taku. The steamer was operated by Messrs. Siemens and Company.]

\*Delayed in transmission.

## THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, 13th June.

News from Washington says that the place of meeting is not settled, but neither Washington nor Manchuria will be satisfactory to President Roosevelt, who may act as arbiter.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE GREEK PREMIER.

LONDON, 13th June.

M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, has been seriously stabbed in the abdomen, outside the Chamber.

[Our own telegram yesterday reported the wound as fatal. There seems to be some doubt as to the name of the Premier. M. Theotoky was Premier until quite recently.]

## AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

LONDON, 13th June.

In reply to a deputation of the American Asiatic Association, President Roosevelt promised to do his utmost to promote American trade in China, and to confer with the Departmental officials on the subject. The deputation urged the relaxation of the Chinese exclusion act.

## CHINESE MAGICIANS AS CRIMINAL DETECTORS.

The master of the Wa On Arms Shop, of Queen's Road Central, was so distraught at the loss of a sum of about \$150 which had been spirited away in such a manner as to baffle Hongkong's sharpest detectives, that he decided to engage the services of a Chinese magician.

In reply to a summons, he was visited by many wise men of the order, and to whomsoever should unravel the mystery, he promised a handsome reward.

Chinese Doctor Wong Ho Ching and Wong Kam Chan were recommended by a friend as being two of the most successful in their communion with the spirits, hence it came to pass that the doctor was installed in the master's house, and for several days held himself aloof from the inmates. On a certain afternoon he called the master of the shop into his presence, and informed him that the man who cried out that night would be the man who had stolen the money. At midnight a dreadful shriek pierced the ears of the sleeping inmates, who, when they had sufficiently recovered from their fright, proceeded to the room from which the noise had come, and found the occupant severely scalded about the body and face. The magician had vanished; and next made his appearance in the Police Court, together with his friend. They were placed before Mr. G. N. Ormroyd on the following charge, (1) That being concerned together they unlawfully and maliciously did cast or throw, at or upon, one, Tam Shing, a certain corrosive fluid with intent to disfigure or cause bodily harm on the 2nd instant; (2) That Wong Ho Ching, with another man not in custody, did on the 27th January unlawfully and by false pretences obtain from Cheung Tso Tai two pieces of clothing valued at \$4 with intent to cheat; (3) That the first defendant unlawfully and knowingly did on the 2nd December, 1904, by false pretences obtain from Chan Chi \$30; (4) That the first defendant did obtain \$10 by false pretences; and (5) That the defendants did by false pretences obtain two gold finger rings, one jade-stone finger ring, one pair of earrings and one pawn ticket valued \$18. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings' office), who appeared for the second defendant, said he would have to apply for an adjournment, as he had just been instructed in the matter.

Dr. Bell, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence as to the complainant's admission on the 2nd June, when he was suffering from superficial burns on the chest, face and right arm which had either been caused by boiling water or a weak corrosive fluid. The hearing was then adjourned until Monday.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

EUROPEAN DEAD, YET STANDING.

At about midnight on Wednesday, a friend called on Edward Heath, an unemployed civil engineer residing at Zetland House, Queen's Road, and on entering his room found him standing, his hand resting on a chair, as though in deep thought. On calling him and receiving no answer, the friend made a closer scrutiny of Heath, and found that he was dead. Dr. O. Marriot was called in, but was then unable to state the cause of death. Deceased has been in the habit of taking bromide of potassium, and it was first suspected that he had poisoned himself by taking an overdose. This, however, was proved not to be the case, as the quantity he had on hand was not sufficient to kill a man. His remains were removed to the mortuary, where a postmortem examination will be held. The medicine bottles found in his room have been forwarded to the Government analyst, who will analyse the contents.

## A COOLIE'S FATAL SLEEP.

A coolie in Western Market Street, finding his sleeping quarters hot and stuffy, carried his mat on to the roof of a house. At about four o'clock in the morning, it is presumed that he must have rolled over in his sleep, for he was found lying on the pavement some 19 feet below. The police were sent for, but the poor fellow was expiring fast and, shortly after their arrival, he died. He was removed to the mortuary, where it was found that death was due to a fractured skull.



## SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## JUDGMENT.

IN THE MATTER OF WONG'S EXTRADITION (No. 2).

The matter of Wong's extradition came before me again on Tuesday, June 6th, the Attorney General appearing for the Crown, Mr. Pollock, K.C., with him, and Mr. Ferrers for the prisoner.

The Attorney General first moved for the discharge of the order for the writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued instead of the ordinary writ of *certiorari*. It became unnecessary, however, to consider that the consequences of this slip in procedure might have been, as the Attorney General waived the question, and recourse was once more had to the precedent adopted in *Guan's* case (9 Q.B.D. p. 93) to allow the argument to proceed as if every thing had been regular. I should point out that, by this waiver, of an irregularity which was vital only in appearance, no one was prejudiced, for, under Article 12 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1889, the Governor has full power to do or order the order for surrender for a further period, during which another application for a *habeas corpus* could have been made. I have little doubt that, under the circumstances, further time would have been granted, if the merits of the case were then argued at length.

Five points were raised on the prisoner's behalf—

First: That it was not shown on the warrant, or in the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the prisoner was a subject of China, in accordance with the requirements of Article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin and Article 2 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance.

Second: That the prisoner's surrender, though asked for an extradition crime, had in fact been made with a view to try him for an offence which is not an extradition crime—Article 4 (i) of the Ordinance.

Third: That no engagement had been given by the Chinese Government as required by Article 4 (iii), that the prisoner should not be detained or tried in China for any offence other than the extradition crime for which his surrender had been demanded.

Fourth: That the prisoner's guilt had not been proved as required by Article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin.

Fifth: That the evidence given before the magistrate did not amount to *prima facie* evidence of the prisoner's guilt sufficient to warrant his commitment for trial as required by Article 10 of the Ordinance.

All these points are of considerable importance, for, although it cannot be said that the liberty of the subject is involved, yet they do involve the liberty of a person temporarily within the dominions and under the protection of the Crown, to whom the right of writ of *habeas corpus* has been specially granted. I now proceed to consider the first point. With regard to the extradition of fugitive criminals to China, the Treaty of Tientsin requires, and the Hongkong Ordinance enacts, that the person to be extradited shall be a subject of China. In this, the law differs from extradition in its form, under which, so far as the Statute of the United Kingdom is concerned, extends to all persons who have committed crimes within the country to which extradition is allowed, irrespective of their nationality, with an exception, however, usually made in the Treaty, in favour of the subjects of the country from which the extradition is demanded.

This is the law on the subject. The question as to the effect of the Ordinance is, it is argued, that the warrant or the return to the writ must state in terms that the prisoner is a subject of China. I agree at once that it would be better that the formal documents used for process under any Legislative Act should show on the face of them that all the essential requirements of the legislation have been complied with. But the Ordinance of 1889 provides forms and the prescribed form has been followed in this case. If there were any difference as to the validity of the form used, under such circumstances, on general grounds, it is not at rest in the present case by the express words of Article 17, which provides that—

"Instruments in these forms shall (as regards the form thereof) be valid and sufficient."

The form of the warrant of commitment in the Ordinance has been copied from the English Extradition Act; this is unfortunate, as the two enactments differ in their fundamental principles. But I am not concerned with that here.

By the Treaty of Tientsin, as there is a difference between the two, it is not at rest in the present case by the express words of Article 17, which provides that—

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Chinese nationality before the magistrate, and as the prisoner did not rebut this in any way, but, on the contrary, referred to Han Kai as "my village," I think that the magistrate was justified in the description he gave, and that, in so doing, he meant to describe him as a Chinese subject. Further, there is no conflict of evidence on the point, and it is unnecessary to direct an issue to be tried as to the man's nationality, as was done in *Guerin's* case.

On the second point—That the surrender has been asked with a view to try the prisoner for another and non-extraditable crime I entertain considerable doubts, and I think it advisable that there should be a re-argument. The question has not, I believe, been raised before me, as it seems to be of a difficult nature, it is better that I should have the assistance of my brother judge, so that the question may be re-argued before the Full Court. It may, however, be of assistance to the learned Attorney General, and counsel engaged, if I indicate briefly the drift of the difficulty which I find in interpreting Article 4 (i) of the Ordinance.

First the effect of the words, "in fact with a view," has to be determined. At first sight it appears as if they were used merely as words of reference, and without special emphasis or legislative intent; but it may be that they are used to connote an ulterior intention. In such a sentence as this—"A man is cruel to his child but, in fact, he acts with a view to his ultimate good."

The words in question carry with them an ulterior intention, and it may be that they are used in this sense in the Ordinance.

Secondly, the words which refer to the offence not being an extradition crime, are not used in the corresponding section of the English Act, but the interpretation of these words with regard to non-extraditable crimes, should presumably be the same as the interpretation of them with regard to political offences.

Thirdly, the case of *In re Aron* requires further consideration. I am by no means clear that Lord Russell did not assent to the principle that, although the surrender was, in fact, demanded for an extradition crime, yet the ulterior intention of punishing for a political offence might be shown, and it is to be observed that the argument as to the mala-fides of the Foreign Government was specially directed by the Court to be argued after the argument as to ulterior intention in order, it would seem, to keep these two points distinct.

The third point raises a question of practice. In order to limit the consequences of extradition to the crimes for which the prisoner has been extradited, the law imposes a safeguard by providing, in the English Act, that the criminal shall not be surrendered, unless provision is made by the law of the requesting state, or by arrangement (presumably arrangement between that State and the British Government) that the criminal shall not be detained or tried for any other offence committed prior to his surrender. It may be that this provision has some bearing on the second point, but it must be considered as an independent question. In the case of China, the Hongkong Ordinance provides that an "engagement" to this effect must be given by the Chinese Government. Having in view the difference in the term used, it was argued that this provision meant that there must be an engagement given in each case, and that the term "engagement" cannot be equivalent to the term "arrangement," which may be of a general nature. I do not agree; there is nothing in the word "engagement" which limits it in the manner suggested. It seems to me that it is left to the executive to determine whether the engagement required from the Chinese Government shall be general or special. No general engagement has been given by the Chinese Government, and, up to the present time, there has been no special engagement with regard to Wong. I have, therefore, to decide what is the effect of the absence of such an engagement. The order for the surrender is given by the Governor, not by the Court. The engagement by the Chinese Government must be given to the Governor, not to the Court. It is conceivable that the question might arise before the Court whether or not such an engagement had been given, but certainly not at this stage. The final stage of the proceedings for the surrender has not yet been reached; there are in suspense, owing to the application for a *habeas corpus*. It would, I think, be premature for the Government to ask for such an engagement in the case of a prisoner who may not, after all, be surrendered, and, as there is nothing in the law requiring the demand for extradition to be accompanied by such an engagement, I over-rule the third point.

The fourth point raises a very serious and important question. By the Treaty of Tientsin (Article 21) of which is incorporated in the Local Ordinance, it is agreed that the criminals are to be delivered up "on proof of their guilt." Article 10 of the Ordinance (following the English Act) provides that the magistrate shall commit the prisoner to goal, there to await the further order of the Governor "if at the hearing such evidence is produced as would justify the commitment of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the Colony." There is a wide distinction between these two provisions. A person committed for trial is not found guilty of the offence. The magistrate may decline to commit, but, in order to commit, it is not necessary for the magistrate to find the prisoner guilty. The Ordinance thus provides for the surrender of the fugitive criminals not found guilty, and, as this is not contemplated by the Treaty, there is a variance between the Ordinance and the Treaty. I understand, from what was stated during the argument, that the magistrates consider that they are bound by the Treaty and entitled to disregard the Ordinance, and I gathered also that the learned magistrate in this case said that, if it was necessary for him to find guilt, he thought there was sufficient evidence, and that he did, in fact, find the prisoner guilty. This view of the law appears to be based on *Wilson's* case. The doctrine which has apparently been derived from this case is that, where there is a variance between the Treaty and the Ordinance, the Treaty is to prevail. I do not for the moment say that it is not so, but, if there be such a principle, it must, I think, be deduced from other cases.

The Act of the United Kingdom is a permissive act; that is, it provides the machinery for carrying into force arrangements for extradition made with foreign states. An Order-in-Council may be issued applying the Act to any given arrangement. There is nothing in that to prevent the extradition of British subjects, and, if in any Treaty it is stipulated that subjects should be surrendered, their surrender would be lawful. But in the Swiss Treaty (which was in question in *Wilson's* case) as in many, if not all other Treaties, it is expressly stipulated that no subject shall be surrendered. The Court held that there was nothing in the Act to compel their surrender.

The whole question of extradition is, by the Act, made subservient to the Treaty, and does not provide for extradition in the absence of or in excess of, such an arrangement. This is the effect of the decision, and the same principle was acted on in *In re Cowhays* (L.R. 8 Q.B. 410). The Court will refuse extradition

for an offence included under a Treaty, but not included in the Extradition Act, and, conversely, if there were a crime included in the schedule, but not mentioned in the Treaty, there can be no extradition. I doubt if these cases warrant any larger proposition. The dicta of the learned judges appear, perhaps, to justify the proposition which has been contended for, but they must be read by the light of the question before them, and cannot have any wider interpretation given to them.

The point I wish to emphasise now is, that *Wilson's* case does not warrant the general proposition that where there are variances the Treaty is to prevail; and it is the more important to bear this in mind, because the decision dealt with a question at variance between the General Extradition Act of the United Kingdom, and the different Treaties to which it extends. In the present case we have a different set of circumstances, the Hongkong Ordinance having been passed with a special view to carry out the Extradition Treaty with one country only—China. We must, therefore, deal with the variance (which admittedly exists between the Treaty and the law) from another point of view.

It is generally stated that the Courts in any colony may be called upon to adjudicate upon the validity of any Act of the Colonial Parliament. I believe this to be somewhat too wide a question must be examined whether this provision of the Hongkong Ordinance is *ultra vires*. This point was not directly argued before me. Mr. Ferrers' argument being based solely on *Wilson's* case. Admitting, then, that an inquiry whether the Hongkong Ordinance is *ultra vires* is permissible, it seems to me clear that this inquiry is for the Court, not for the magistrate. Unless a matter is put within his Summary Jurisdiction, the magistrate has no right to pronounce upon it, and to limit the person charged with his sole duty is to commit. There is a reference to the point that the magistrate is not a Court which would have jurisdiction in such a matter, in the Chief Justice's judgment in *Kwok A Sung's* case (on page 189 of the report in L.R. 5 Appeal Cases).

The questions involved seem to be the following—

First, can this section stand by itself independently of Treaty? In other words, supposing no Treaty, could the Hongkong Legislature pass an Extradition Ordinance, such as No. 7 of 1889, looking at it in its entirety? or, varying the issue, supposing the words "on proof of their guilt" not to exist in the Treaty, could the Hongkong Legislature introduce such a provision as that contained in Article 10?

Secondly, with regard to the magistrate's jurisdiction, has he power so to limit the provisions of Article 10 as not to commit, the fugitive criminal for trial, unless he is satisfied that there has been proof of his guilt?

There are two subsidiary questions which arise out of this latter question—

(1) Supposing the magistrate were merely to commit for trial, is the prisoner entitled to his discharge because he has not been proved to be guilty as the Treaty requires?

(2) Supposing the magistrate to find the prisoner guilty, is he entitled to his discharge because the magistrate has acted without any authority of the Legislature and beyond his normal jurisdiction?

I think it better that there should be further argument, specially directed to those two points, which, with the one already indicated, will be heard before the Full Court.

The answer to the fifth point will naturally depend, in great measure, on the answers to the questions which I have just indicated.

The Chief Justice then added—With regard to former judgment on the *locus standi* of the Chinese Government, I find that notice of the proceedings on the writ of *habeas corpus* was in fact given to the French Government in *Aron's* case, and the Attorney General now informs me that the French Government was represented by Counsel in *Guerin's* case, but, there, the counsel appears to have taken no active part in the argument. I desire to modify this statement by saying that, so far as the statement is concerned that I could find no trace in the reports of any foreign government having appeared in Court in any extradition case. There are, in fact, these two references, but they do not in any way bear upon the question of, or induce me to alter, the opinion I have expressed with regard to the right of foreign governments to take part in the proceedings for *habeas corpus* in extradition cases.

Thursday, 15th June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

KWAN YUEN FIRM EX PARTE LI TZE CHO.

Mr. C. E. B. Bessis (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) on behalf of the debtors moved that a receiving order made on the 13th April respecting their clients' property be rescinded. The creditors had been either paid or come to an arrangement with Li Tze Cho, of 16, Stanley Street, for one, had filed a declaration stating that whereas the Kwan Yuen Firm were on the 30th March last indebted to him in the sum of \$1,000, and on a deposit note of the same amount, and he had no further claim against the debtors. In another declaration Cheung Yew Ting, of 6, Colborne Street, sole master of the Kwan Yuen Firm, stated that whereas on the 30th March last he was indebted to the Fung Tang Ki firm in the sum of \$7,887.48 for goods purchased from them, Ng A Kwei, a relation, had arranged with Fung Heung Chien, the sole partner of the Fung Tang Ki firm, that this debt should be fully settled and paid by a payment by him (Ng A Kwei) on his behalf of 60 per cent of the debt. This had been paid. A third declaration was by W. D. Trimnell, of 7, Brompton Road, agent of the firm of M. J. Connell, brokers. This, a debt of \$5,974.42 had been guaranteed by a friend of the debtors under a special arrangement with the creditor, who had no further claim against the debtors.

The Official Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) said he had no objection to the receiving order being rescinded.

His Lordship, however, pointed out that there might be other creditors and for the protection of creditors and the public it behooved them to be very careful. It all depended on whether the Official Receiver was satisfied.

The Official Receiver explained that the matter had been advertised for two months. Cheung Yew Ting was called. He dealt in foreign goods, provisions, etc. At the present I do not see people money, but some people owe me money. I got my goods from England myself and deal with two firms for America goods. I got goods from Morton and Crosse and B. A. Weller, in England, without going to Hongkong agent. I got the goods through a bank. No accounts with the English firms are outstanding. The compradore in the bank, We Chin, acts as security for me.

His Lordship—Are you satisfied, Mr. Wakeman?

The Official Receiver—Yes, Mr. Lord, I saw the debtor personally.

His Lordship—I think that is satisfactory. I rescind the receiving order on payment of all costs.

## A PRETTY STORY FROM MACAO.

## SECRECY OF THE CONFESSORIAL.

"Is it a crime to be within a confessional?" Such is the caption of a two-foot-square page letter from Macao. Our answer is: it all depends.

It appears that a Portuguese boy has just undergone three days' imprisonment for "dropping while a lady confessed her sins; and we are asked to publish a long explanation, to the effect that it was all a mistake, in order to vindicate the character" of Master Februario d'Avril. [We have prudently paraphrased the correct name of the youthful sinner.]

The explanation is that, on the morning of May 21st, the tired members of a juvenile dancing party left the house of a citizen (whose son's birthday was being celebrated) and went to church. This particular youth, turning drowsy in the gloom of the church, and fearing to seem irreverent by nodding in open church, slipped into the empty confessional, and went to sleep.

A lady came, knelt, and began to confess her sins. The assurance is that the youth heard nothing but "a buzzing sound;" and that directly he awoke, and realized what was taking place, he got out and laughingly explained: "I am not a priest, ma'am."

It is not divulged whether the lady had confessed anything very dreadful or not; but she was naturally both embarrassed and annoyed and told a Jesuit father what had occurred.

It is further stated that the lady's father, believing at first that his son had wilfully outraged the proprieties, visited the Bishop and clergy, and apologised.

Five days later the Bishop instituted a prosecution, and on June 9th, the lad was tried and sentenced to undergo three days' imprisonment in jail.

It all this happened as related, we suspect that the eavesdropper was not so innocent as his friends suppose. We have, however, suppressed names and other details, our correspondent being of an age when imagination sometimes overruns all other faculties.

## DEATH OF MR. PAUL BREWITT.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Paul Brewitt, who died at Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday night. He came to the Colony 27 years ago under agreement with Messrs. Sander, Weller and Company, and was later connected with Messrs. Carlowitz and Company and Messrs. Siemsen and Company. He next took over the business formerly carried on by Mr. Rapp as an auctioneer, and was later connected with the firm of Messrs. Dang Chee and Co. He was popular with everyone, joining in the amateur theatricals arranged by the German community and A. D. C. Mr. Brewitt was for many years Secretary of the Club Germania. In 1891 he married Miss Winnie Hazeldel. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

## THE DANGEROUS CHINESE HABIT.

A Tai Chong was wending his way along Third Street on Wednesday, a water jar supposed to have been buried from the second floor of a house, alighted on his head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The supposed culprit was arrested, and charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday, when the case was remanded until to-morrow, bail being allowed in the sum of \$50.

## TWENTY MINES ADRIFT.

We are informed that the Customs Authorities at Nagasaki have received a message from the Navy Department to-day to warn captains of vessels passing the Goto Islands that twenty mechanical mines have been discovered about five miles south east of Goto Islands, which were lost by the *Dimitri Donkoi*.

## AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.

The proposition more recently by the Chamber of Commerce at Hamburg that the Governments forming the International Postal Union should agree upon and issue a series of international stamps good for foreign postage in any country belonging to that organization merits the favourable attention of postal authorities and business men the world over. The practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a plan do not appear to be serious, nor is it probable that action by congresses, parliaments or other legislative bodies will be required to put it into operation. A mutual agreement between the different postal departments will suffice it is believed, to at least give such a plan a trial. The advantages of an international stamp to be used in connection with foreign trade are so numerous and so great as hardly to require enumeration. As a medium for preparing postage for reply in cases where it is undesirable to request the recipient of a letter to pay for such reply himself, as a means for making trifling remittances, and in a number of other ways, such a stamp would be useful. Every business man in any part of the world who feels that this plan will benefit him, should induce his local chamber of commerce or board of trade to urge its endorsement upon the postal officials of his country.—*Dun's Review*.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.E. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong via the usual ports of call on Monday, the 12th June, p.m.

The I. do-China str. *Suisang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Buckland Line str. *Beckana*, from London and ports, left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.

The C.N. str. *Chinglu*, from Australian ports, left Manila on the 15th inst., p.m., and is due here to-morrow at daylight.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES.

LONG. HING &amp; CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

## SHANGHAI PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The following letter in the *Shanghai Mercury* seems to show what some of the ratepayers thought about the proposal to sell the Municipal Electric Works. It is not admitted, so far as we know, that Mr. Morgan Phillips was recommended for addressing the ratepayers. But on each occasion, his speeches smacked of "special pleading." Dear Sir, I presume from what I have been told, from what I have seen in the papers, and from what I myself heard at the meeting on Tuesday, that it is possible for this free community, in public meeting assembled, for the discussion of things vital to its welfare, to be addressed knowingly or unknowingly on their parts by a paid advocate, and I am amazed thereat.

How Shanghai can for one instant put up with such a thing is to a new comer like myself a matter of almost speechless astonishment. One step more and paid speeches will be followed by paid voting! Then there will be the boasted independence, the treasured freedom, and the honourable record of the Model Settlement?

I go to the meeting on Tuesday. What do I see? A large hall fairly well filled. Judges in the chair; a special pleader on the platform; again, I mean the Council—sit around. I listen to their arraignment and that of some other ratepayers who seem to have sound opinions of public policy. It is a speech which "jars," but not inordinately, which by crooked reasons, ill-placed transitions, and lame conclusions tries to convince in the teeth of facts. In places, notably with reference to the state of things now current in America, it falsifies. But it is noteworthy, nevertheless, since it is being made by a gentleman of British origin trying to gull a cosmopolitan public by opinions "made in Germany."

A correspondent in one of your contemporary papers seems to take a somewhat dependent view of the situation thus forced upon the public. He doesn't see any legal way of putting an end to this practice. But surely, Sir, there is no need for despondency.

Since when has it been illegal to lie? Yours very sincerely,

ARISTOPHANES.

## IS HONGKONG GARRISON UP TO STRENGTH?

THE PREMIER SAYS "YES." LOCAL BELIEF COUNTERWISE.

During his criticism of the Premier's long speech, part of which we reproduced yesterday, Sir Charles Dike made (on May 11th) the following observation:—A very large reduction has taken place in our expenditure at Hongkong, where until quite recently an enormous increased expenditure was justified to the House. One could not help wondering whether reasons of economy had not entered into such matters—the desire to effect savings to meet increases of expenditure.

Later, referring to the criticism which the right hon. member for the Forest of Dean had developed at some length with regard to our withdrawal from certain naval stations, a criticism which was partly based, he thought, on naval and partly on financial considerations, Mr. Balfour said: Let me take first the naval considerations he alleged. I think his statement was in one important particular erroneous, though the error was a very natural one. He seems to think that one of the naval stations to which we attach less importance than our predecessors was Hongkong.

Sir C. Dike said he did not make that specific statement; he said there was a reduction of the garrison at Hongkong which seemed inconsistent with the present state of things. That place had been rather heavily fortified, the garrison having been fixed in accordance with the numbers required for a defence which should free the Fleet, as the phrase went, but now that garrison had been reduced. Of course he knew that dockyard expenditure was going on there now.

Mr. Balfour continued: I have not been able since the right hon. gentleman spoke to consult the documents, but I believe—I am confident—he is wrong in supposing that any reduction has taken place in relation to the authorized defence of Hongkong. There was an additional battalion placed there at one time, not for the purpose of defending Hongkong, but in relation to the Chinese troubles. Those troubles are over, and that additional battalion has been withdrawn; but I am confident I am right in informing the right hon. gentleman that the existing garrison is the garrison which has always been regarded as adequate for the defence of that place. Should any doubt remain on the question, if the right hon. gentleman will kindly put down a question on the paper, I will give him all the information he requires.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the cash or by order for the same. The Manager of the Press, 33, Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), commencing at 4 P.M. The charge of admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 2 & 4.

C. G. MACKIE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.



## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of MARIA FRANCISCA GOMES DANENBERG, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 25th July, 1905.

All creditors are accordingly hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1905.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Administrator.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Steamship "SIMLA."

Captain C. D. GOLDSMITH, R.N.R. will leave for the above port at 10 A.M. TO-DAY 16th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship "EMMA LUYKEN."

Captain Martens, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "AUSTRALIAN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SIMLA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, &c., ex ss. *Marmora*, & *Peria*.

From Australia, ex ss. *Himalaya*.

From Persian Gulf ex ss. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 A.M. To-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Lamag packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S

C. C. C. WHISKY.

Price ... .. \$10 Per Dozen.

Sole Agent—KWAN TYE.

110, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1905.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 16th and 17th JUNE, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street).

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CUTLERY AND WORKS OF ART. Comprising:—SILK EMBROIDERED PALACE and TEMPLE HANGINGS, BED COVERS, CUSHIONS, VERY FINE SATSUMA TEA SETS, VASES, WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, BRONZE and BRASS VASES, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, GOLD and SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD LACQUERED CABINET, &c., &c., &c.

TWO JAPANESE BULL DOGS. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1905.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 16th JUNE, 1905, at 3 P.M., at his Office in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 99, with the premises thereon.

Now known as Nos. 255, 257, 259, 261, 263 and 265, Queen's Road Central, and Nos. 34, 36 and 38, Hillier Street.

The property has an area of 2,941 square feet and is subject to an unexpired term of 110 years. It is held from the Crown for the term of 75 years from the 26th day of June, 1843, and for a further term of 924 years respectively created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Inland Lot No. 99, dated the 10th September, 1843, and the 21st January, 1860, and respectively made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee A. King of the other part and Her said Majesty of the one part and Kwok Kiu Fook of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

or to Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, The Solicitors for the Vendor.

1, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1905.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER of the Trustee in Bankruptcy Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their AUCTION ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known as Nos. 1 and 2, PAK TSZ LANE, registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of SECTION 'C' of INLAND LOT No. 62, held for a term of 999 years from the 7th day of February, 1852.

Annual proportion of Crown Rent \$17.51. Area 1,516 square feet or thereabouts.

The property is let for \$305 a month. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. JOHN HASTINGS, No. 3, Queen's Road, Central.

The Vendor's Solicitor: Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1905.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1904.

## "TANG YUEN."

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.

Apply—MANAGERESS, Macdonnell Road.

or FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903.

## PENSION FRANCAISE

AND RESTAURANT.

49, PORTINGER STREET.

TENUE PAR MME. I. GUIOU.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK. Terms: \$3.50 per day.

Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay. Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

## WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN with experience in the Management of an Eastern Hotel seeks position as MANAGER or ASSISTANT MANAGER of a Hotel, or as STORE-KEEPER in any other line of business. Best credentials. Apply—

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1905.

## SITUATION WANTED.

ADVERTISER, age 34, desires a position as GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping and Accounts, and Typewriting; can also speak the Cantonese dialect fluently.

Apply by letter to ENGLISHMAN, Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1905.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12.30 P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on Saturday, 3rd of June, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That it is desirable that the Company will be dissolved and that it be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the General Managers be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED" with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been prepared with the approval of the Consulting Committee of the Company.

4. That the Liquidators be empowered to sell to the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED," the undertaking of this Company at the price of \$200 per share either in cash or shares of the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED" at the option of the Shareholders of this Company and to enter into all necessary Agreements to that effect.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Dated 5th June, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 229,230, 370,380, 505,511, 520,586/593 and 1224 for shares Nos. 3101/3150, 3201/3253, 3551/3575, 16196/16235, 16729/16835, 27422/27608, 37638/37777 and 74901/74975 standing in the Register in the name of LI SING HING have been lost.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said certificates be and they are hereby declared null and void.

Notwithstanding the above, the said certificates shall be valid and the said shares shall be deemed to be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1905.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1904.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 6626 issued 23rd December, 1901, for One Hundred and Fifty Shares numbered 37381, 37379, 506/515, 5816/5865, 25589/25615 of this Company, in the name of TUNG SHOU KIANG, of Hankow; and that SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 6627 issued 23rd December, 1901, for One Hundred and Fifty Shares numbered 34268/34335, 71546/71635, 58861/58910 of this Company in the name of TONG SHOU PANG, Company in the name of TONG SHOU PANG, of Hankow, have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 27th June, 1905, NEW SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be issued to the said Tung Shou Kiang and Tong Shou Pang, and no transactions taking place under the said Scrip Certificates Nos. 6626 and 6627 will be recognised by the Company.

T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 600 and 500 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of TONG SHOU PANG and TONG SHOU KIANG respectively have been LOST.

Scrip No. 2484—29,427,29896—600 Shares.

Scrip No. 2485—29,897,21396—500 Shares.

1100 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 1100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 600 and 500 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of TONG SHOU PANG and TONG SHOU KIANG respectively have been LOST.

Scrip No. 2484—29,427,29896—600 Shares.

Scrip No. 2485—29,897,21396—500 Shares.

1200 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 1200 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 2493 for 25 Shares in the above Company numbered 14,306 to 14,331 inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of TONG SHOU PANG, also the Certificate No. 2494 for 25 Shares in the above Company numbered 14,331 to 14,355 inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of TONG SHOU KIANG, having been LOST, it is thought in the destruction of the said certificates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said certificates be and they are hereby declared null and void.

Notwithstanding the above, the said certificates shall be valid and the said shares shall be deemed to be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1905.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1905, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 28th February, 1905, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 17th to WEDNESDAY, 21st June, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1905.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above named Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1905, at a quarter past eleven o'clock A.M. when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened, and in the event of its being confirmed the Shares will be offered to Shareholders on the Register on the Eighth day of July, in proportion to their then holdings, and all shares not applied for by Shareholders will be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Company's Articles of Association.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10.00 each.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1905.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS "OFFICE." This office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street. (1st Street, West of Central Market).

JEWELLERS.

MAISON LEVY HERMANSON, Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Nello.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMBYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; Ho. 8a, Queen's Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS.

BISMARCK & CO., Ship Chandlers, Navy Contractors, Ship Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers. Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants. 57, 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

INSURANCES.

THE UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

SIEMSEN & CO.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1903, £16,898,650.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 637,500 0 0

II. FUND... 3,655,951 12 0

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1904.

TO LET.

A ROOM as an Office in Ice House Street.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1905.

TO LET.

NOS. 4 & 5, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, KOWLOON. Five Roomed Houses; Tennis Court.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.







## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
**CARL DIERICHSEN**, German str., 769, H. Schlicker, 15th June, from Hongkong and Hainan 14th June, General, Johnson & Co.  
**CORTIC**, British str., 2744, Wm. Finch, 15th June, from San Francisco 12th May, Honolulu 13th, Yokohama 31st, Kobe 2nd June, Nagasaki 5th and Manila 13th, Mails and General, O. & O. S. S. Co.  
**EMMA LUYKEN**, German str., 1,109, H. Marinen, 15th June, from Swatow 14th June, General, Douglas & Co.  
**FOXTON**, British steamer, 2735, A. S. Kilvert, 14th June, Singapore 8th June, General, Butterfield & Swire.  
**HAINAN**, Norwegian str., 14th, H. Brinken, 14th June, from Bangkok 7th June, from Chinese, Heilung, Norwegian str., 792, Johnson, 14th June, from Wain 8th June, from Dordrecht & Co.  
**HEILUNG**, German str., 1339, H. Rohde, 15th June, from Hongkong 10th June, General, Siemens & Co.  
**KALAT**, British steamer, 15th June, from Canton.  
**KWANGSUNG**, Chinese str., 1474, R. Lincoln, 15th June, from Shanghai 12th June, General, Chinese.  
**KWONGSUNG**, British str., 15th June, from Canton.  
**MINNESOTA**, British str., 2071, J. H. Rinder, 15th June, from Seattle via way ports 2nd May, from and to Copper, Great Northern S. S. Co.  
**PHOTO**, No. 70, German steamer, 15th June, from Canton.  
**RIVERDALE**, British str., 2755, G. G. Hay, 15th June, from Moji 8th June, from Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
**WONG**, British steamer, 15th June, from Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 15th June.  
**FOXTON**, British str., for Shanghai.  
**Heilung**, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
**Kalut**, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

15th June.  
**DEFAWONGSE**, German str., for Bangkok.  
**HEILUNG**, German str., for Hainan.  
**HEILUNG**, German str., for Canton.  
**KAMOR**, Norwegian str., for Hainan.  
**PROFIT**, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
**TRINTAU**, German str., for Bangkok.  
**YANTZSE**, British str., for Nagasaki.  
**YOKOHAMA**, British str., for Shanghai.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Norwegian str. **Heilung** reports: Fine weather and southerly wind.  
 The British str. **Cortie** reports: Had fine weather across the Pacific. From Yokohama, coastwise to Manila, variable with considerable fog, then squally with rain, moderate S.W. fresh from Manila to lat. 16° N., long. 118° 22' E., fresh to moderate S.W. winds and squally with rain; moderate S.W. breeze to port. Strong N.E. winds and squally with rough sea.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

15th June.  
**COSMOPOLITAN DOCK**—  
 OW LON LOCKS—**Birford**, **Adams**, **Tru**, **Adams**.  
**ABERDEEN DOCKS**—**H.M.S. Dec.**, **H.M.S. Dec.**.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.  
 Captain R. A. Webb, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 16th inst., at 11 A.M.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.**,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. [1444]

**"HAITAN."**  
 Captain R. A. Webb, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 16th inst., at 11 A.M.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.**,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. [1444]

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
 STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.  
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.  
 THE Steamship  
**"BENGAL,"**  
 Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 17th June, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Britannia," 6,525 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
 Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Caledonia," due in London on the 30th July, 1905.  
 Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 L. S. LEWIS,  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [1]

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.  
 THE Company's Steamship  
**"ZALDA."**  
 Captain C. Willis, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at DAYLIGHT.  
 For Freight or Passage apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [1438]

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.**  
 JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE  
 VIA NEW GUINEA.  
 STEAM FOR  
**FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,**  
**HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPE, SYDNEY**  
**AND MELBOURNE.**  
 On TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship **"WILLHELMSHAFEN,"** Captain Obenauer, will sail. Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.  
 The Steamship has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
 Linen can be washed on board.  
**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
 For Further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & CO.**,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [1352]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section. Sections.  
 1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	BENGAL	Brit. str.	1	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	BENL MOND	Brit. str.	1	Henderson	GIRD, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 24th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE &c.	PALERMO	Brit. str.	1	E. G. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	AXAX	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	CALEDONIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Gregory	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 27th inst., at 1 p.m.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	ZIEHEN	Ger. str.	1 m.	von Hoff	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
HAYRE, DUNKIRK, BREMEN & HAMBURG.	C. FERD. LAEIZ	Ger. str.	1 m.	Russ	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 30th inst.
HAYRE, A'WERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 12th July.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 28th July.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 10th Aug.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIPPON	Brit. str.	1 m.	Schulke	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 29th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th July.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Aug.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	MONTROSE	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 27th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. Rothman, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 5th July.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davidson, R.N.R.	DOUGLAS & CO., LIMITED.	On 30th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	PLEIADES	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. G. Purington	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th July.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	KEKONIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 1st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	NICOMEDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	MINNESOTA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wagner	MELCHERS & CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN.	WILLHELMSHAFEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. H. Rinder	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th July, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	CHINGTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	McArthur	GIRD, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 20th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA, &c.	CHINGTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 24th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. W. H. Snow	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	WOSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. D. Goldsmith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	SIMLA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 18th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	KWONGSUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 10th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	TIENSIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 8 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	TIENSIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. A. Haralson	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 8 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	FRITHJOF	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kebbe	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	PROTEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Therapensen	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 20th inst., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	PROMIS	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Willis	DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	ZALDA	Brit. str.	2 h.	Ronch	DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Martens	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	EMMA LUYKEN	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	CHILLI	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Netley	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Rodger	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 22nd inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	KALPOON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	HOPSONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. J. Ferguson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	BANCA	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	TJIMAH	Dut. str.	1 m.		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.  
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRISTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATE.
C. FERD. LAEIZ	HAYRE, DUNKIRK, BREMEN and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 22nd June. Freight.
BRIGAVIA	HAYRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 30th June. Freight.
SITHONIA	HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 12th July. Freight.
ACILIA	HAYRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 26th July. Freight.
ALEXIA	HAYRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 10th Aug. Freight.

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloons and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity.  
 For Further Particulars, apply to  
**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.**  
 HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	16th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	BENGAL	Noon, 17th June	See Special Advertisement.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and CALCUTTA	BANCA	About 17th June	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.	FORMOSA	About 24th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PALERMO	About 27th June	Freight only.

For further particulars, apply to  
 L. S. LEWIS,  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1905. [1]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.  
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH  
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purington	Friday, June 30th
SHAWMUT	9,600	E. V. Roberts	Wednesday, July 12th
TREMONT	9,600	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

For further particulars, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [7]

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

CHEAPPFARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.  
 The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further particulars, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [7]

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Netley	Manila	Sat. 17th June, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat. 24th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.  
 Hongkong, 12th June, 1905. [15]

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
 FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
 S.S. "NORDPOL" ... On 22nd June.  
 S.S. "INDRAWADI" ... On 25th July.  
 For freight and further information apply to  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 Hongkong, 12th June, 1905. [1004]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
 FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW ... Friday, 16th June, 3 P.M.  
 "KWONGSANG" ... Friday, 16th June, 4 P.M.  
 "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 17th June, Noon.  
 "WOSANG" ... Saturday, 17th June, Noon.  
 "HOFSANG" ... Saturday, 17th June, Noon.  
 These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
 GENERAL MANAGERS.  
 Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. [118]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANAL AND THE UNITED STATES.  
 CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.  
 SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
 R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons Com. E. Rothman, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 21st June.  
 "TARTAR" 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davidson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 5th July.  
 "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons Com. H. Eyles, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 12th July.  
 "EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.  
 "ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.  
 Hongkong to London, via St. Lawrence 260, via New York 262  
 Intermediate on Steamers: " " 240, " " 242  
 and let Class Mail ...

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP, passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.  
 R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only a Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.  
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.  
 For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to  
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent.  
 9, Pedder Street.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Operating in conjunction with the GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY OF U. S. A. FOR SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. (Passing through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.) THE Magnificent New Twin-Screw Steamship  
**"MINNESOTA."**  
 Tons 20,718 Gross Reg. Captain J. H. Rinder. will sail on TUESDAY, the 20th June, at Noon, conveying Cargo to the Pacific Coast, United States and Canadian Overland Common Points; also Passengers to the United States, Europe, &c.  
 This Steamer is luxuriously fitted with spacious SUITES and STATE-ROOMS, equipped with CIRCULATING LIBRARY, MUSIC, SMOKING ROOMS, BARBER SHOP, NURSERY, STEAM LAUNDRY, &c. Special provision is made for the safe transit of SILK, TREASURE and Valuable Cargo, and PARCELS are carried at low rates to all points of U.S.A. in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Express Companies.  
 Trans-Pacific Cabin Passengers by this line can, if desired, TRAVEL BY RAIL between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Also FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS to Shanghai and Japan Ports are available for return by the steamers of the REGULAR MAIL LINES.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. [1321]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).  
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. 1905. About  
**"MONTROSE"** ... 27th June.  
**"ST. HUGO"** ... 15th July.  
**"SHIMOSA"** ... to follow.  
 For Freight and further information, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [1283]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR RIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT). CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.  
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)  
 THE Company's Steamship  
**"NIPPON."**  
 Captain Seich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., P.M.  
 This steamer has accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)  
 THE Steamship  
**"KENNEBEC."**  
 will be despatched early in July.  
 For Freight & further information, apply to  
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,**  
 Oriental Freight Department,  
 4, Des Vaux Road, Utteral.  
 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. [1181]

## POSTPONEMENT.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
 Owing to the Ship having met with an accident the date of the departure of the s.s. "MARIA VICTORIA" for Europe has been INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.  
**SANDER, WIELER & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1321]

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."  
 Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.  
 THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong, on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M.; and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M.; Departs from Macao on Week Days about 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M. if tide permits.  
 FARES—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single 33, Return Ticket 65. 2nd Class 31. 3rd Class 20 cents.  
 Every Sunday will be on Excursion, at the following rates:  
 1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket 31. Return 52. 3rd Class, Single 10 cents. Return







